Aims and Manner of Selecting Delegates Explained by Archbishop Feehan-The Social Question to Be the Main Topic-

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.-The call for a con gress of the Catholics of the United States, to be held in Chicago during the world's fair, was issued this evening. It is signed by Archbishop Feehan, chairman of the committee on organization, and William J. Onahan, secretary. The call, in part, was as follows:

In connection with the World's Columbian Exposition and equally under the recognition of the government and of the directory of the exposition, a series of world's congresses have been perfected, commencing May 1 and extending to Oct. 31.

These congresses are destined to be representative of and to include almost every form and phase of human activity moral so form and phase of human activity-moral, so-cial and industrial-and their aim, as declared in the programme, is to "influence for good the prosperity, unity and happiness of the world. Catholics have every reason and incentive to enter heartily into the spirit of the Columbian celebrations, and to take part when and wherever fitting in the activities and demonstrations which accompany and characterize them. Our holy father, Pope Leo XIII, has, in the most signal manner, already given proofs of the warm interest he feels in the Chicago exposition

warm interest he feels in the Chicago exposition and in its various distinctive features.

The historic event commemorated by the coming World's Columbian Exposition—the discovery of the new world—is of concern and interest to all. It is naturally of deep and special significance and pride to Catholics. The great Genoese navigator was a zealous and devout Catholic—a man of ardent religious faith. The supreme genius that inspired his great mission and undertaking and the indomitable strength and resolution that bravely enabled him to overcome every obstacle and danger were supplemented by a constant and generous zeal for God's greater glory, and especially for the propagation of the Christian religion, and his daring enterprise was made possible and its success assured by the exalted enthusiasm of the giorious Queen Isabella, the Catholic, who, moved by a like zeal for religion, gave to Columbus her royal support and patronage. It is most appropriate, therefore, that Catholics should honor these memories and give public testimony to the world of the and give public testimony to the world of the pride and interest they feel in the memorable anniversary as well as in the Columbian celebra-

tions at Chicago and elsewhere.

With the approval, then, of the most reverend, the archbishops of the United States, it has been determined to provide for a general congress of the Catholics of the United States during the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the committee on organization to whom the undertaking has been committed accordingly give official notice that the Columbian Catholic congress of the United States will be convened in the city of Chicago, Monday, Sept. 4, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of the sub-

11 o'clock a. M., for the consideration of the subjects and questions embraced in the official programme, under the conditions and limitations
therein prescribed. The congress will be under
the honorary presidency of his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

The congress will be composed of delegates
from the different dioceses and vicariates of the
United States, namely: Four for each diocese
and vicariate, ten delegates at large, and five
additional delegates for every 25,000 of the
Catholic population in such diocese and
vicariate shown by the Catholic directory (Saddlier's) for 1893, and proportionately for fractions of 25,000. These delegates shall be selected and appointed by the bishop or acting ecclesiastical superior of the diocese or vicariate,
and the delegates so chosen are to be reported to
the committee on organization on or before Aug.
1, 1893.

In addition to the foregoing, every Catholic university, college and seminary for young men shall be entitled to send delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every one hundred students regularly enrolled in such institution for the collegiate year 1892-1893. These delegates shall be chosen by the president and faculty of the several institutions and the names are to be reported to the committee on organization on r before Aug. 1, 1893.

Catholics from other countries will be cordially welcomed to the congress, provided they present recommendatory letters for the purpose, duly signed by the bishop of the diocese from which they come, which shall be duly submitted to the committee on organization, prior to the assembling of the congress.

PROGRAMME OF SUBJECTS. The decision arrived at by the committee on organization, which was concurred in by the most reverend, the archbishops of the United States, defines and limits the scope of the congress as follows:

To the consideration of the "social question," as outlined by our holy father, Leo XIII, in his encyclical on that subject, to which shall be added the question of "Catholic education" and the question of the "independence of the Holy See." Accordingly, the papers to be prepared in advance to be read at the congress will be de-voted to the subjects under the above limitavoted to the subjects under the above limita-tions as laid down by the committee on papers. It is, however, conceded that it will be most ap-propriate and fitting that the opening address at the congress and the first papers submitted should be devoted to the event and historic characters commemorated by the World's Colum-bian Exposition. A paper, or series of papers, on the discovery of America, Columbus and Oueen Isabella, as well as the results and con-Queen Isabella, as well as the results and con-sequences of the Columbian discovery, will be a

fitting preliminary to the programme.

The following is suggested as the order and subdivision of the subjects for the different papers, viz.: (1) The discovery of the new world; (2) Columbus, his character and mission; (3) the results and consequences to religion and to civilization of the discovery; (4) the missionary work of the church in the new world; (5) the inwork of the church in the new world; (5) the infinence of the Catholic Church on the political, civil and social institutions of the United States; (6) Isabella, the Catholic. The social question is divided as follows: (1) The encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on this question; (2) the rights of labor and the duties of capital; is pauperism and the remedy; (4) public and private charities and how to make them more effective and beneficial; (5) Workingmen's societies and societies for roung men; (6) life insurance and pension funds for wage-workers; (7) trade combinations and strikes; (8) immigration and colonization; (9) intemperance: (10) the condition and future of the Indians in the United States; (11) the condition and future of the negro race in the United States; (12) the work of women in religion and in the world. The supplementary questions will be: (1) Catholic education in the United States; (2) the independence of the Holy See.

The foregoing is submitted as a general outline of the subjects to be brought before the congress. These will admit of variation as to title. The obects sought and desired is to cover as fully as is practicable, within reasonable limitation as to lime and circumstances, the important questions and issues involved, and at the same time bring out and propose for consideration practical remedies and suggestions bearing on the matters under discussion. This latter point is all important; nay, is indepensable, if the congress and its deliberations are to command attention and respect.

and respect.

The congress must be prepared to propose practical reforms. It will not suffice that it shall have been the medium and opportunity for the delivery of clever essays and eloquent addresses on the various themes. Much more will be expected from it. The highest capacities of trained scholars and thinkers, it is expected, will be enlisted in the consideration and treatment of the subject proposed to the congress. Undoubtedly it will be a great, memorable occasion and opportunity presented to American Catholic laymen to demonstrate to the world their power and capacity to deal thoughtfully and thoroughly with questions of world-wide concern, of permanent interest, and of paramount, social and religious importance.

The problems involved in the social question are everywhere of pressing gravity; no where more so than in the United States. The attention of all classes and interests will be drawn in a special manner to the deliberations and conclusions of the Columbian Catholic congress in the hope that from it will come the suggestions of reasonable and practical ways and means to deal with the recognized evils and burdens of existing labor and social conditions. They will look for a solution of the problem—a remedy for the grievance. All men feel and admit that the present relations of labor and capital are strained and unreasonable, that civil and social order are seriously menaced, trade and business hampered. An entente cordiale is to be sought, and is assuredly to be found somewhere. Why not in and by the Catholic Church? That church is the friend of the poor, and of the oppressed; the inflexible foe to injustice of whatever kind. not in and by the Catholic Church? That church is the friend of the poor, and of the oppressed; the inflexible foe to injustice of whatever kind, wherever found, and is recognized by all as the synonym for authority, the champion of law and order; hence the public will watch with interest the deliberations of this congress, and look to it especially, as affording public proof and demonstration of the intellectual capacity of the Catholic laymen of the United States. These expectations must not be disappointed. Nor will they, if the gentlemen who shall be assigned to the respectives tasks shall faithfully and conscientiously perform their duty. This will be the occasion and opportunity to bring forth the best and most

and opportunity to bring forth the best and most perfect fruits of Catholic intellectual power The utmost freedem of discussion is invited in he sections, and when the results of the deliberations and conclusions arrived at shall be formulated and presented to the congress, em-bodying, as these will, the best thought and the eliberate convictions and consclusions of wise and thoughtful men, the affirmation of them by

the congress with the practical remedies proposed, cannot but profundly influence public opinion at home and abroad.

Our holy father, Pope Leo XIII, has shown, in a striking manner, his deep solicitude to bring about a solution, consistent with Christian principles, of pressing social evils, and has eloquently appealed to all men who are possessed quently appealed to all men who are possessed by generous arder to unite in presenting a reme-dy. Now is the time; here is the opportunity. Burely we may hope the Catholic laity of the United States will demonstrate their fitness and

capacity to meet the emergency and prove themselves equal to the great occasion.

PRESENTS FOR BABY RUTH.

The Cleveland Residence Stocked with Dolls and Toys from Protable Office-Seekers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.-President-elect Cleveland's residence has been decorated with Christmas greens. Wreaths have been placed at each window, and the dainty little drawing-room has been trimmed with mistletoe, pine boughs and evergreen. It is intended by Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland to observe Sunday as Christmas. They will partake of a splendid turkey sent by an admiring Long island farmer. Atready enough toys and gifts to stock a store have poured in for baby Ruth. There are enough dolls alone for a dozen children, while of jumping-jacks, Jacks-in-the-box, baby carriages and other playthings there are almost too many to count. The receipt of presents for Ruth kept the butler busy

all day yesterday. Unless plans are changed Mrs. Cleveland will leave for Buffalo Wednesday or Thurs-day next. Her daughter is to accompany her. During her absence the Presidentelect will make preparations for removing to Lakewood for the winter. It is said by an intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland that be will probably go to his Lakewood cot-tage before Jan. 10. Mrs. Cleveland will join him there on or about that date. The cottage is almost ready for their reception. The Clevelands will remain at the "little White House" until they go to Washington

Christmas came to President-elect Cleveland yesterday in various forms, but there was one thing which was rather expected and which he got. The Rev. Father Kes-sel, of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, State Senator George F. Roesche and Henry W. Wolf waited upon Mr. Cleveland at his residence, No. 12 West Fifty-first street, at 10 A. M. to-day and, without preface, presented to him a beautiful gold-headed cane which had been voted to him at a fair held by Father Kissel's congregation some time previous to the election. tion some time previous to the election.
The presentation committee, without any
formality, explained to Mr. Cleveland that
the cane had been voted to him as being the most popular presidential candidate and gave the handsome stock into his hands. The President-elect responded in a few words and the episode was concluded.

CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

Ex-Secretary Blaine's Condition Was Better Testerday than for the Past Two Weeks.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The improvement in Mr. Blaine's condition continues and this morning it was said at his residence that he "is very much better." Mr. Blaine is now getting along so comfortably that Dr. Johnston, his physician, thinks there is no longer occasion for himself and Dr. Hyatt to make early morning visits to see how the patient has passed the night. To-day the doctors, for the first time since Sunday, omitted the call they have heretofore made at about o'clock. Dr. John ston said this morning that it was no longer necessary for him to see Mr. Blaine early each morning, and that he did not intend to visit him to-day until about 11 o'clock. The Doctor usually attends to visitors at his office early in the morning, and unless a change for the worse occurs, he will not hereafter see Mr. Blaine until his usual hour for leaving his house. There is now a more cheerful air about the Blaine residence, and the members of the family occasionally leave the house to enjoy the frosty air and do a little shop-ping. Miss Hattie Blaine spent quite a little time in this way on Pennsylvania avenue yesterday.

"Mr. Blaine is getting along very well indeed," said Dr. Johnston at 7 o'clock this evening. The physicians regard the condition of their patient better than it has been at any time for the past fortnight. The maintenance of his strength is one of the most encouraging features of his case, and gives the members of his family ground for renewed hope. So much improved is Mr. Blaine that a few callers were received at the house to-day. The Washington papers have ceased to publish extended reports of Mr. Blaine's condition.

GETTING READY TO FIGHT.

Indians Who Tortured Two Alleged Witches Threaten to Make Trouble.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal DENVER, Dec. 24.—The torturing of two alleged witches at the Pueblo of Zuni a few days ago is likely to have a dramatio sequal. Last Saturday an attempt was outrage, but vigorous resistance was offered to Deputy United States Marshal Green, of Gallup. The tribe consists of about fifteen hundred, of whom three hundred are warriors. Two companies of United States troops and two Gatling guns were ordered from Fort Wingate to support the marshal, and as the Indians are furbishing up their guns and pistols trouble is likely. The cacique of the tribe is the one principally responsible for the ontrage. Two witches were tied up by their thumbs for three days, and fortured in many other ways till

New Schedule Submitted by Operators.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 24.-This afternoon a committee, consisteng of H. L. Ferguson. I. S. Wilson, R. M. Howell, L. A. English, P. W. Van Gundy and B. Williams, representing the telegraph operators on the entire Wabash system, called upon George C. Kinsman, the Wabash telegraph superintendent, and submitted the new schedule of rules and wages. The conference fixes twelve hours as a day's work in offices where there is but one operator and eight hours in offices where there is more than one operator, with 30 cents an hour for

Satisfactory to Archbishop Corrigen. NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Archbishop Corrigan this morning gave out the following written statement respecting the Father

The Archbishop has learned with great pleasure the good news published in this morning's papers of the return of Dr. McGlynn to the communion of the church. At the proper time—I will not say when—I will express to the most revend delegate apostolic my thankfulness for the good effices his Excellency has tendered in

A reporter afterward had a personal in-terview with the Archbishop and asked him if Dr. McGlynn would be assigned to his old parish of St. Stephens. The Arch-bishop said: "I must decline to say any-thing further than is contained in the written statement given to the press."

Christmas Presents Under the Wheels. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 24.-When mail train No. 11, from the East, was passing Fairport this morning, three pouches filled with Christmas presents for that village were thrown off, but failed to catch on the patent catcher and were hurled under the wheels of the train. The leather bags were torn into pieces, and pretty Christmas re-membrances were scattered along the tracks from Fairport to Brighton. Some costly jewelry was among the articles.

Four Negroes Found Dend. BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.-Four negroes were found dead in their rooms this morning.

mates of the home for a number of years. Two colored children were also found dead. New York, Dec. 24.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the species from the port of New York for the species from the port of New York for the species from the port of New York for the species from the port of New York for the species from the port of New York for the port of New Nearly Five Millions of Gold Exported. went to South America.

MAY BE TAUGHT A LESSON

Canada's Continued Unfriendliness May Result in Retaliatory Measures.

President Harrison Looking Into the Matter of Unjust Discrimination Against Our Railways-The Consular Seal System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The President has called upon the executive departments for all information in their possession relative to freight coming into the United States over the Canadian Pacific railroad. Attention was directed to this subject by the President in his annual message to Congress, and since then the subject has been a live and interesting one in the Treasury Department. The unjust discrimination against United States railroads made by law, or rather by its construction, in favor of the Canadian Pacific railroad by means of the consular seal system has long been a source of complaint at the Treasury Department. This law was passed in 1864, and its substance is incorporated in Section 3102 of the Revised Statutes. Under this law freights are shipped from Canada to interior ports in the United States under the consular seal system. The United States consul certifies the manifest is correct; sealed and closed that certification carries and

the freight through without inspection at the border, thus saving from one to two days' delay and the cost of rechanging freights, etc. When the law was passed the traffic was small. It is also contended at the Treasury Department that the freight entitled to the privileges of consular seal were originally confined to the products of Canada and the traffic between 1865 and 1870, being thus limited, the United States consuls could and did give personal suls could and did give personal attention to inspecting the shipment of freight, making out the manifests and sealing the cars, as the law specially directs that they should. But gradually the businese has grown, and the law has been perverted, and now more goods, having their origin in China and Japan, are shipped over the Canadian Pacific for the United States, than goods or products of Canada. Nearly all the raw silks and Chinese and Japanese goods that come into this country are brought in under the consular seal system. They can come through in bulk quicker, and in better condition, than over American routes, by the very reason of the consular seal system, which the law does

not apply to American rathroads. Enjoying this superiority over American railroads the Canadian Pacific caused to be put into the Canadian tariff a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on all coffee and tea imported into Canada from the United States. From all other countries, except the United States, coffee and tea can come into Canada free. The effect of this has been to divert this traffic from American ports and have coffee and tea come over the Canadian Pacific from Van-couver. British Columbia. These evidences unfriendliness are regarded at the Treasury Department as justifying some drastic measures. It is pointed out that as the traffic over the Canadian Pacific has become go great that it is impossible for United States consuls to personally perform the duties required of them under the provisions of the consular seal law, a due regard for the revenue would warrant the suspension of Section 3102 until such time as Congress makes provision for its perfect enforcement. Should this be done it would, in the opinion of the Treasury Department officials, put a stop to discrimination against American roads, and also be a retaliatory measure against Canada for her unfriendliness of conduct toward us.

THOSE ALLEGED WAR VESSELS.

It is not probable that the Senate will take any action on the alleged intention of Great Britain to strengthen her armed force on the great lakes with war vessels under the pseudonym of revenue cutters. Senator Frye, of Maine, chairman of the committee on commerce, and a leading member of the committee on foreign affairs, who is recognized as an authority on marine matters, and who is noted for his in-terest in affairs relating to Canada and this country, will have much to say as to the policy of the United States in the matter of protection on the lakes, and his influence will have weight in deciding the matter one way or the other. It is of interest, therefore, to know that Senator Frye places no credence whatever in the allegation that Great Britain is contemplating the con-struction of a strong armed force on the great lakes in violation of the agreement of England and the United States forbidding such action. "There is no necessity," he made to arrest the Indians guilty of this said to-day, "for the people of this country to be alarmed over the construction of these Canadian revenue vessels. Even if they are to be what it is claimed—war vessels under the guise of revenue cutters-there need be no fear in the event of hostilities, for I am positive that I can select twentyfive vessels on the great lakes that could, within a very short time, be armed and equipped better than the Canadian cutters are, and that they could sail right around the latter. The finest vessels in the world are built on the lakes, and it would require very little time and expense to make some of them first-class fighting ships. I beneve, in conclusion, that Great Britain not the slightest intention of turning her Senator Frye acknowledges that there has been some alarm even among high officials of the government over the construction of the revenue vessels by Great Britain, but he has not allowed any of this teeling to influence him in the matter. Last session he introduced bills for the construction of new revenue cutters of a superior class. Two were provided for the great lakes. The Senate appropriated for both, but the House commerce committee ent the number down to one. Senator Frye was in every respect pleasant, and the committee departed highly pleased with the visit. The schedule will reach General Manager Hayes in due season. The present hours of work for Wabash operators are twelve for each day, with no provision for extra pay for overtime. The new schedule to the Canadian Parliament for a charter of the state of the Canadian Parliament for a charter to the Canadian Parliament for a charter of the state of the Canadian Parliament for a charter of the state of the Canadian Parliament for a charter of the state of the Canadian Parliament for a charter of the state of the canadian Parliament for a charter of the state of the canadian Parliament for a charter of the state of the canadian Parliament for a charter of the state of the canadian Parliament for a charter of the state authorizing the company to connect Lake Erie with Montreal by a system of canals, the Hudson river, and the St. Lawrence, and Richeleu rivers and Lake Champlain. and Richeleu rivers and Lake Champlain.

The telegram from Ottawa making the announcement that an application had been filed was not definite enough to afford them a clear idea of the scope of the proposed improvements. One of the officials said that if by this scheme it was expected to secure the navigation of the Hudson river by Canadian vessels, the promoters would doubtless be disappointed. That stream would no more be free to vessels from the north reaching it through canals, than it is at present to vessels from the West, via the Erie canal. Foreign vessels will be

the Erie canal. Foreign vessels will be stopped at the end of the canal route then ACTRESS POTTER IN COURT.

She Wanted to Pay a Debt by Playing at a Bowery Theater, but the Lawyer Said "Cash."

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- Mrs. Cora Urqubart Potter, also known as Mrs. James Brown Potter, summoned for examination in supplementary proceedings, went to the County Court yesterday, accompanied by her counsel, Congressman-elect Franklin Bartlett, and a young man. She wore rich furs. She extended her gloved hand to lawyer A. H. Hummel, who had been awaiting her in the corridor with the intention of putting questions to her about her salary, her jewelry and her wardrobe, as soon as he had ber under oath. Ex-Judge A. E. Ditten-At the Negro Home for the Aged two old women, Fannie Ward and Maria Jones, were asphyxiated by coal gas. Fannie Ward's nude condition and torn clothing indicated a struggle for life. Both the women had been slaves and had been inher creditor Henry Clay Miner, through his lawyer, Mr. Hummel. Mrs. Potter did not offer to pay the \$3,000 she owes Mr. Miner. Her services are valuable, she says, week were \$4.873,095, of which \$4.400,000 in week, but Mr. Hummel said it was either gold and \$382,450 in silver went to Europe cash, notes indersed or supplementary pro-and \$57,125 in gold and \$33,520 in silver ceedings. So Mrs. Potter went before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court chambers.

Mr. Hummel took a seat at the counsel table, while Mrs. Potter, the young man who accompanied her, and Mr. Bartlett who accompanied her, and Mr. Bartlett stationed themselves some distance away. Ex-Judge Dittenheeffer darted from one side to the other bearing the clive branch, but lawyer Hummel refused to make peace. Mrs. Potter's season under John Stetson's management ends on May 1, and the following week—one of the best in the season, she said—she was willing to act for Miner. She said she would even condescend to appear at his People's Theater, at the Bowery. All Mr. Miner needed to say

was that he would pay her hotel and cab With the irritating regularity of a dry-goods clerk in the holiday season Mr. Hum-mel replied: "Cash." "But Mrs. Potter has no cash," he was

Mr. Hummel said that notes would do. Messrs. Bartlett and Dittenhoeffer had been working for an adjournment, and Mr. Hummel agreed to adjournment to 1 o'clock "An actress's life is a precarious one, Sometimes we have plenty of money and sometimes we have none," remarked Mrs.

MR. WILLIAMS RETALIATES.

Potter, as she rose to leave.

He Says Rand, McNally & Co. Owe Him \$400.

000, and He Wants a Receiver. CHICAGO, Dec. 24.-Charles R. Williams the ex-employe of Rand, McNally & Co. whom that concern charges with having embezzled \$25,000, has filed a bill in the Superior Court containing serious allegations of frand against the company, and Williams prays the court to appoint a receiver for the firm of Rand, McNally & Co. to order an accounting and to restrain the company from pressing the \$50,000 suit \$5,000 back salary.

In 1875, says the complainant, he conceived the idea of publishing a bankers' di rectory, to be known as the "Bankers' Al-manac." Williams made a contract with Rand, McNally & Co. to publish the work, they to receive half the profits and pay him \$35 a week. Williams says that in May, 1892, the defendants wished to sell their business to an English syndicate, and as the bank directory was the best paying publication, they plotted to force com-plainant out. He alleges that an attorney for the firm threatened him that he was says also that the firm caused a warrant to be sworn out for his arrest on a false charge of forgery. Williams declared that he has not received any value for his half interest in the directory, nor all his share of the profits, the latter being not less than \$20,000. He believes that an accounting will show \$400,000 due him, and says the directory is worth \$750,000.

GIRL SOLD FOR \$12.

Story of a Young Wife Who Was Induced by Her Father to Marry at the Age of 14.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 24.-A story of a girl being sold in marriage comes from New Lebanon, Columbia county. The case was brought to light by the arrest of George LeBarnes, his wife and Susan M. Dailey, the girl's mother, on the charge of intoxication. LeBarnes was sent to jail for six months for disorderly conduct, and the women were permitted to go. The girl wife said she married LeBarnes on July 4 last, at the age of fourteen. Ham Bull, justice of the peace, performed the cere-mony. She said that she did not care much about marrying the man, but as he paid her father a little over \$12, she thought she would consent. Her father coaxed her to marry the man, and said he would provide for her better than he could afford to. The girl says her husband has treated her well. The mother of the girl said she knew money was paid as an inducement for the marriage, but she did not know how much.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for Christmas. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-For Indiana-Increasing cloudiness, occasional snows, east winds; slightly warmer in southern and central portions. For Illinois-Generally fair; variable

For Ohio-Fair, except local snows in lake region; variable winds, mostly from the southwest; slightly warmer in western

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R.H. | Wind, | Weather. | Prec 7 A. M. 30.40 12 72 N'east. Pt. cl'dy 0.00 7 P. M. 30.24 18 94 S'east. Cloudy. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 22; minimum temperature, 11. The following is a comparative state nent of the temperature and precipitation for

Departure from normal. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local forecast Official.

January Weather for Twenty Years, The Chief of the Weather Bureau furnishes the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of January, taken at this station during a period of twenty years: Temperature-Mean or normal, 29. The

warmest January was that of 1880, with an average of 45.9; the coldest January was that of 1876, with an average of 20. The highest temperature during any January was 70, on the 11th, 1890; the lowest temperature during any January was 22, on the 3d, 1879.

Precipitation—(rain and melted snow)—Average for the month 2.14 (nahara melted snow)—Average for the month 2.14 (nahara melted snow)— Precipitation—(rain and melted snow)—Average for the month, 3.14 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 13. The greatest monthly precipitation was 10.20 inches, in 1890; the least monthly precipitation was 1.01 inch, in 1875; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 4.41 inches, on the 1st, 1890; the greatest amount of snow-fall recorded in twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 3.9 inches, on the 27th, 1885.

Clouds and Weather-Average number of cloudless days, 6; average number of partly cloudy days, 10; average number of cloudy days, Wind-The prevailing winds have been from the west. The highest velocity of the wind dur-ing any January was 36 miles, in 1876. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Weather Bureau

Young Foorstell a Victim of "Friends." Sr. Louis, Dec. 24.—It is stated that the estate of the late assistant city treasurer, Eddie Foerstell, will aggregate \$35.000 or about half enough to make good the city treasury shortage. All but \$4,000 of the amount is in real estate. Regarding the young man's affairs a former friend of his, and a well-known business man, said today: "When the truth is known it will be discovered that young Foerstell was made the tool of unprincipled gamblers and confidence men, who played upon his credulity in order that they might feather their own nests. That Eddie Foerstell furnished the money advanced to city employes, with a commission taken out, is generally believed. Not all of it, perhaps, but the bulk of it, and that he frequently furnished money to eash bogus orders also goes almost without the saying. He was literally in the hands of his friends, and they molded him to their wishes as the painter molds his putty."

Black Eye for Montana Democrats. HELENA, Mont., Dec. 24 .- The Democrats got a black eye in the contested election case to-day. John Hoy, registration clerk at Box Elder precinct at the recent election, was put on the stand. The check lists, official register and poll-books showed the names of sixteen alleged illegal voters, five of whom came from Havre and voted at Box Elder. He has known every one of the alleged illegal voters personally since 1879. Decision in the case was reached this morning. The court to-day issued a writ to compel the canvassers of Choteau county to meet and canvass the votes of Box Elder precinct. This is a victory for the Republicans, as with this precinct counted in it elects a Republican and gives them the Legislature.

Birth of a Lion Cub. New York, Dec. 24.—A lion cub was born at the Central Park menagerie last night. The mother, Alice, has given birth to two litters before, the first consisting of three, which she ate up. The others were born dead. This time she watches the young one with the greatest care.

OUTRAGE BY GARZA'S BAND

Small Posse of Deputy United States Marshals Attacked on Texas Soil,

Overpowered and Routed by 300 of the Mexican Raiders-Two Americans Captured and Carried Away.

NUEVO LAREDO, Mexico, Dec. 24 .- The Mexican revolutionists have committed another bold outrage on United States soil. A lengthy dispatch was received here today from Guerrera, stating that reliable information had just reached there of an engagement in Zapata county, Texas, be tween a posse of United Stated marshals and about three hundred revolutionists, which resulted in the defeat of the marshals and the capture of two of the latter, who are being held as prisoners by the outlaws. Last Wednesday this posse of marshals, under the leadership of Pink Barnhill, who is regarded as one of the bravest officers on the lower Rio Grande border, left camp about forty miles below Carrizo and made a raid on a rauch. They captured Julian Palacios, one of the leaders of the recent revolutionary movement, and started back to the camp with him. They arrived at the camp safety and kept close guard over their important prisoner Wednesday night and Thursday. Just before daylight Friday morning the camp of the deputy marshals was attacked by about three hundred well-armed and brought against him a short time ago. In-stead of his owing the firm \$25,600 he alleges the firm owes him over \$400,000 besides over marshals made a desperate resistance, but were overpowered and compelled to make a retreat. The revolutionists released Palacios and captured two of the deputy marshals who remained behind the re-

mainder of the posse in the fight.

It is reported that a number of the revolutionists were killed and wounded, and that three of the United States deputies were wounded. There is also a rumor here to-day that the two deputies who were taken prisoners were hanged by the revolutionists; and their bodies riddled with bullets, but no confirmation of this lastmentioned rumor has been received. It is understood here that the federal officers in aredo have received full particulars of the fight, but that they are suppressing the news in order that a plan which they are arranging for capturing the band of revolutionists may be carried out successfully. The affair occurred about forty miles north of Guerrera and news was brought to the military authorities at the latter place by conrier. It is expected that the revolution-ists will attempt to prevent capture by crossing over into Mexico if hard pressed by the United States troops, who are hot on their trail.

Horrible Cruelty of the Band, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-An army officer stationed in Texas has written a letter to a friend in this city in which he refers to the situation on the Rio Grande as follows: Entorgio Ramon, who was in the fight at the Retanal Dec. 21, 1891, and who personally murdered Corporal Charles H. Eastman, crossed the Rio Grande Dec. 10, twentyeight miles south of Laredo, Tex., with a force of 150 men, attacked a small Mexican picket, surrounded a captain, a lieutenant and four men in a wooden shed and burned them slive. They then killed four others with bullets and wounded seven, besides taking a number of prisoners and fifty horses with saddles, carbines and ammunition, and escaped back to Texas in broad day-

light. This is the official report of Gen. Bernando Regro. You can infer from this one incident that our experiences during the present winter are not exuberantly pleasant. The Interior Department, how-ever, did nothing for us. We had no guides, no interpreters, no pack train (until a late date), no canned meats which could be used without cooking-nothing. We have had to take things as we found them; no blankets but our saddle blankets, and everything else the same way. But we broke them up in fine shape and had not the petty officials along the Rio Grande been in full affiliation (in most cases) with Garza, we should have Americanized the Rio Grande,"

Seventy-Four, but Not Too Old to Wed. ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 24.-Considerable interest is manifested in the announcement that Rev. Dr. John F. Pingry and Miss Susan H. Higgins are to be married next Tuesday, at the home of the bride, on North Broad street, this city. Dr. Pingry, who is one of the best-known Presbyterian divines in New Jersey, is seventy-four years of age, while Miss Higgins is about thirty years his junior. For a half century or more Dr. Pingry has conducted a preparatory school for boys in this city. Miss Higgins has also conducted a private school for young misses at No. 521 North Broad street. Dr Pingry has already been married twice.

Overcome by Mine Gas. MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 24.—J. M. Kidd, mine boss, and Elmer Roseberry and Alfred Simon, workmen, went into an old, unused portion of a coal-mine at Alma, yesterday, to inspect for proposed improvements. Al three were soon overcome by foul gas. Although rescued from the mine in a very short time the two workmen were dead and it is doubtful if the mine boss will

WEAK stomach strengthened by Beech am's Pilla.

Holiday Excursion Rates. The Monon route will sell excursion tickets to all points on its line (including Chicago) and to points on the C., H. & D., T., St. L. & K. C., I., D. & W., Vandalia and Wabash lines, at one and Tickets good going only on date of sale, Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1892, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1893, and good returning up to and including Jan. 3, 1893. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A., Indianapolis. James Barker, G. P. A., Chicago, Ili.

Lady Badly Afflicted Three Years. Tries Many Doctors Here and In England Without Benefit, Cured by Cuticura.

My wife having suffered from Scrofula scree on the back fer three years, and at times she could not lie down at night, and she tried all the doctors I could get, and also went to England to doctors I could get, and also went to England to try and be cured there, and all of them failed, and told her they could do nothing for her; and having tried all kinds of remedies I at last tried one box of your Cuticura Remedies, and to-day she is as well as she ever was in her life, and her back is as clear as any person living, and I for one can recommend Cuticura Remedies as the only one I could find to effect a cure.

G. W. JONES, Constable.

25 Sayles street, Cleveland, O.

Scrofula Ten Years I had a running sore in my ear of a scrotula nature for ten years. Had been treated by several physicians, but obtained no relief until I tried Cuticura, which healed it up in a few days. This was more than three years ago, and I have had no trouble with it since. I consider your Cuticura Remedies unexcelled for the diseases you claim to cure. Mrs. R. A. WOODFORD, Scatterwood, S. D.

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## M()])H

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To those who wish to reciprocate Christmas gifts we would say that all our holiday novelties have been reduced in prices as we have determined to close out this line.

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